Approved For Release 2008/08/25 : CIA-RDP80-00810A006400110005-7 CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-R-N-T-I-AL **REPORT** CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT 25X1 CD NO. USSR (KazakhSSR) DATE DISTR. 6 May 1955 COUNTRY NO. OF PAGES 10 Leninogorskiy Polymetall Kombinat **SUBJECT** (Lead Combine) NO. OF ENCLS. **PLACE ACQUIRED** 25X1 SUPPLEMENT TO DATE OF INFO. REPORT NO. 25X1 THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1 1. Attached is being forwarded as received. 2. On page 3. Comment 1. line 7. Sashtchita should be Zashchita.

25X1

CLASSIFICATION C-ON-F-I-D-E-H-T-I-A-L

STATE X NAVY X NSRS DISTRIBUTION

ARMY X AIR X FSI

	CLASSIFICATIO	N CONFIDENTIAL			25
COUNTRY	USSR	·	REPORT		
OPIC	Information on a	Lead "Kombinat"	in Leninogora	k	
					0.53/4
VALUATION		PLACE OBTAINED_			25X1
ATE OF CONT	TENT		J-1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ATE OBTAINE	D	DATE PR	EPARED	8 June 1954	
AGES	3 ENCLOSURES (N	IO. & TYPE) 2 - sketel	hes on ditte	with legends	
		This is UNEVALUA			
		-Information-			25 X 1
the by at	viously Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk v a Soviet-gauge railro the Kombinat for elec-	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 100 tric locomotives.	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long, Man	rsk (50°00°N lat/82° y houses tracks were	dnet and 38°E long) available
2. Lea 188 pro by com Pri min the	vicusly Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk van Soviet-gauge railrow the Kombinat for elect d and sinc mining in 5 and 1890, a British specting rights for gearavans to Nevossibil pany which, however, ver to 1941, the mining es were constructed, so to Leninogorsk were help of PMs. A new m	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 100 trie locomotiwes. I the Leninogorsk ar engineer with the eld and lead deposrsk. Until about 1 was for eed to give g industry in Lenian ere dressing pleonstructed. Cons	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long. Man ea was start name of Rid its. The gol 918, the min up its righ nogorsk was ant and lead truction wor	Kasakhstan, The Kombrek (50°00°N lat/82° y houses tracks were ed prior to World Wader is said to have discounted was, alleged as were owned by a B ts at the end of World works as well as a k was resumed after	inst and 38°E long) available r I. Between received ly, taken ritish ld War I. d. Edw railreed 1945 with
2. Lea 188 pro by com Pri min the fou	viously Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk van Soviet-gauge railrost the Kombinat for election described and sinc mining in 5 and 1890, a British specting rights for grand to Nevossibility pany which, however, were to 1941, the mining were constructed, a to Leninogorsk were	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 100 trie locomotiwes. I the Leninogorsk ar engineer with the old and lead deposersk. Until about 1 was for eed to give g industry in Lenian ere dressing pleonstructed. Consine was built, the lead Kombinat cove	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long. Man ea was start name of Rid its. The gol 915, the min up its righ nogorsk was ant and lead truction wor lead works	Kasakhstan, The Kombrek (50°00°N lat/\$2° y houses tracks were ed prior to World Wader is said to have desired was, alleged as were owned by a B to at the end of World works as well as a k was resumed after were enlarged, and a	inst and 38'E long) available r I. Between received ly, taken ritish ld War I. d. Mdv railread 1945 with steel
2. Lea 188 pro by com Pri min the fou	vicusly Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk van Soviet-gauge railrow the Kombinat for election described and sinc mining in 5 and 1890, a British specting rights for generavans to Nevessibility and the mining of the telepinogorsk were to 1941, the mining were constructed, so to Leninogorsk were help of PWs. A new madry was erected. installation of the tallations fall into	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 100 trie locomotives. I the Leninogorsk arengineer with the eld and lead deposits. Until about 1 was forced to give g industry in Lenian ere dressing pleonstructed. Consine was built, the lead Kombinat cove four large complex llation with three	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long. Man ea was start name of Rid its. The gol 915, the min up its righ nogorsk was ant and lead truction wor lead works ered a hilly ess:	Kasakhstan, The Kombrek (50°00° N lat/\$2° y houses tracks were ad prior to World Wader is said to have d mined was, alleged as were owned by a R ts at the end of World works as well as a k was resumed after were enlarged, and a area about 4 x 2 km.	inst and 38'E long) available r I. Between received ly, taken ritish ld War I. d. Mdw railread 1945 with steel
2. Lea 188 pro by com Pri min the fou	vicusly Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk to a Soviet-gauge railrow the Kombinat for election the Kombinat for election and 1890, a British specting rights for gearavans to Nevessibility pany which, however, we to 1941, the mining or to 1941, the mining as were constructed, to teninogorsk were help of PWs. A new madry was erected. 2 installation of the tallations fall into the The ore mining installation for the Theorem in the Theorem i	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 1800 trie locomotives. I the Leninogorsk arengineer with the old and lead deposersk. Until about 1 was forced to give g industry in Lenian ere dressing pleonstructed. Consine was built, the lead Kombinat cove four large complex lation with three the ore dressing pde lead works with	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long. Many was start name of Ridits. The goldits. The goldits. The goldits and lead truction works lead works are a hilly was: mines, two lant and a parasting	Kasakhstan, The Kombrek (50°00° N lat/\$2° y houses tracks were ed prior to World Wader is said to have durined was, alleged as were owned by a R ts at the end of World works as well as a k was resumed after were enlarged, and a area about 4 x 2 km. of them in operation ower plant, a foundry department, a foundry was a foundry a fo	inst and 38'E long) available r I. Between received ly, taken ritish ld War I. d. Hdw railread 1945 with a steel The
2. Lea 188 pre by com Pri min the fou 3. The ins	vicusly Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk to a Soviet-gauge railrow the Kombinat for election the Kombinat for election and 1890, a British specting rights for gearavans to Nevessibility pany which, however, to 1941, the mining or to 1941, the mining as were constructed, to teninogorsk were help of PWs. A new modry was erected. 2 installation of the tallations fall into the ore mining installation construction;	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 1800 trie locomotives. I the Leninogorsk ar engineer with the eld and lead deposins. Until about 1 was forced to give g industry in Lenian ere dressing pleonstructed. Consine was built, the lead Kombinat cove four large complex llation with three the ore dressing pd lead works with gold department, eau and repair dep	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long. Man ea was start name of Rid its. The gol 915, the min up its righ nogorsk was ant and lead truction work lead works red a hilly es: mines, two lant and a p a reasting and some aux artments.	Kasakhstan. The Kombrek (50°00° % lat/\$2° y houses tracks were ed prior to World Wader is said to have durined was, alleged as were owned by a B to at the end of Worsonsiderably enlarge works as well as a k was resumed after were enlarged, and a area about 4 x 2 km. of them in eperation ower plant, a foundriliary departments.	inst and 38'E long) available r I. Between received ly, taken ritish ld War I. d. Hdw railread 1945 with a steel The
2. Lea 188 pre by com Pri min lin the fou 3. The ins	vicusly Ridder (20°20) town of Leninogorsk to a Soviet-gauge railrow the Kombinat for election the Kombinat for election and 1890, a British specting rights for gearavans to Nevossibility to the second pany which, however, to 1941, the mining or to 1941, the mining es were constructed, to teninogorsk were help of PMs. A new mandry was erected. Installation of the tallations fall into the The ore mining instate under construction; The "Savinseviy Savorefining department, The construction bur	"H lat./83°38"E lowere connected to ad line about 190 trie locomotiwes. I the Leninogorsk ar engineer with the eld and lead deposes. Until about 1 was for eed to give g industry in Lenian ere dressing pleonstructed. Consine was built, the lead Kombinat cove four large complex llation with three the ore dressing pd lead works with gold department, eau and repair depote the southewest of the Ulba River. [hy earls 1949. In	ng) in East Ust-Kamenogo km long. Man em was start name of Rid its. The gol- jels, the min up its righ mogorsk was ant and lead truction work lead works red a hilly es: mines, two lant and a p a reasting and some aux ertments. If the Kombin own. Anothe	Kasakhstan. The Kombrek (50°00° N lat/\$2° y houses tracks were ad prior to Werld Wader is said to have durined was, alleged as were owned by a B ts at the end of Wert considerably enlarge works as well as a k was resumed after were enlarged, and a area about 4 x 2 km. of them in eperation ower plant. department, a foundriliary departments at proper. r hydroelectric power this new	inst and 38'E long) available r I. Between received lly, taken ritish ld War I. d. Mdw railread 1945 with steel The r, one ry, a



25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

the two other mines were nearing comparatively small. stion and were, allegedly, being prepared for demolition in April 1949. The elevator towers of the mine were dismentled and the mine itself was demo-lished in June 1949. Subsection as new elevator tower was built at the lished in June 1949. Subsections a new elevator tower was built at the Ssokelymiy Mine. The miners and access to the ore deposits through level or slightly inclined galleries, from which they reached the first through third level above them and the fourth through ninth level below them by means of the Ssokolyniy mine had ll levels. Mining ladders. activities in the two old mined were conducted on the seventh, eighh, and ninth level. At the head end of the gallery, blasting operations were prepared by the work quota for one American pneumatic hammer drills. drilling operator was 23 cubic meters per shift. The ore was hauled away in mine lorries which had a capacity of 0.5 to 0.8 tons. One worker had to load 10.5 tons of ore per shift. Mine lorries were pulled by electric locomotives. All the ore mined was high-grade ere. It contained besides lead and zine also copper, silver, gold, and platinum. After 1948, mention was also made to bismuth. the total output of ore in all three mines in 1949 wash, 500 to 2,000 tons put this daily output at 1,800 to during a 24-hour period, , the daily output mined amounted tons of ore. According to

5. Ore concentration, agglomerating, smelting and refining plants were available at the Kombinat. In the ore concentration process, lead and zinc concentrates were separated and the zinc concentrates were sent to the zinc foundry in Ust-Kameno-

gersk. Only lead was smelted and refined in Leninegersk. sopper, silver, gold and platinum were produced by electrolytic processes from byproducts of the smelting and refining plants. On

slag and slime were sent from the the other hand, 25X1 Leninogorsk smelting works to Ust-Kamenogorsk.

80 tons of refined lead east in ingots of 25 kg were produced within a 24-hour period. Occasionally, the peak output of 90 to 95 km was reached per day. that 200 tons of lead were scheduled to reportedly learned be produced daily in 1952.5

25X1

6. Leading personnel at the Kombinat in 1949 included: Beryesa (fmm), director of mines; Menshev (fnu), chief engineer of the Kombinat; and Kepov (fmm), chief manager of the enterprise. the Mombinat employed a total of 12,000 to 15,000 workers, including about 30 percent women. Work was done in three 8-hour shifts; in some departments 25X1

four 6-hour shifts were worked.

7. The entire area of the Kombinat inclusive the mines was surrounded by a board fence, two meters high, and gualided by factory police.

Gomment. For location of the lead Kombinat in Leninogorsk, see Annex 1. 25X1 The sketch was made on the besis of 25**X**1 data available to this office. The spur track from the Kembinat to Leminogersk must have been converted to Soviet-gauge during the war of immediately after the war. It is believed that the railread line between Leninogorsk and Unt-Kamenogorsk was built during the same period. In 1938, there was only a narrow-gauge line from Sashtehita, west of Ust-Kamenogorsk, to Leninggaisk.





Prier to 1925, only 354,425 tons of sorted ore had been produced there. Between 1914 and 1918, the ore deposits of Leningorsk were exploited by the firm of Urquard. This firm conducted extensive explorations and drilled a tetal of 22 exploratory bore holes; it also constructed an experimental ore consentration plant. After 1925, the mine at Leningorsk was enlarged by the Soviets and was scheduled to reach an annual output of 250,000 tons of ore. As early as 1931, ore deposits, at Leningorsk were believed to be fully explored.

25X1

3. Gomment. For layout of the lead Kembinat, see Annex 2. The sketch was prepared on the basis of concordant information

25X1

2 is believed to be a non-ferrous metal factory which serves the large mechanical department of the enterprise. The installation referred to asBritish Factory probably is the experimental ere concentration plant erected by the British company between 1914 and 1918. The river shown in Annex 2 is not the Ulba River, but the Filipovka River as mentioned in Agnex 1.

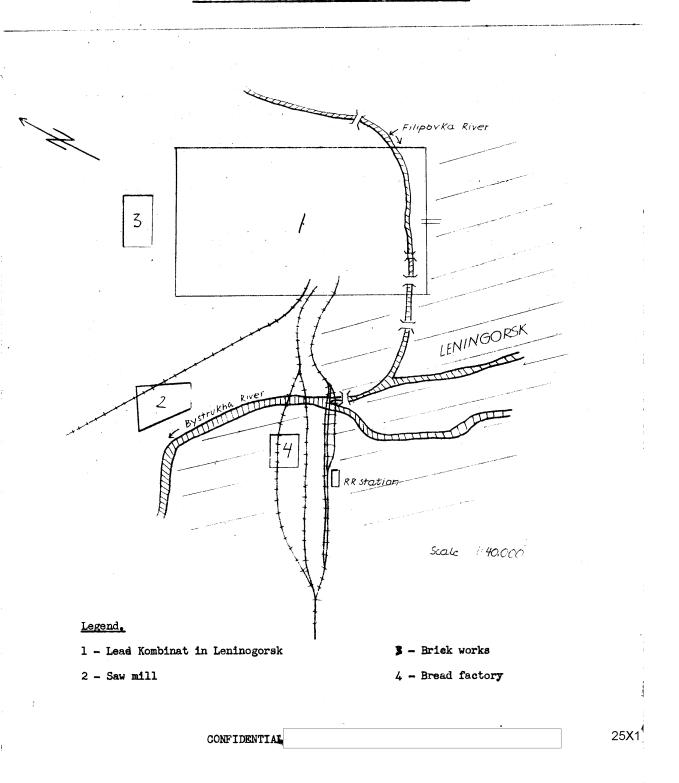
4. Comment. The lead and zinc ore deposits of Leninogorsk are part of the deposits of the Kirov Rayon. On the basis of information available in late 1936, these deposits extended about 9 km to the east from Leninogorsk. The total deposits of grade A - C₁ ore available in the Rayon amounted to 28,187,500 tons (C₂ - 23,995,000 tons), the lead content of the ore was 774,390 tons (404,300 tons), the zinc content 1,651,200 tons (1,012,700 tons), and the copper content 283,900 tons (127,200 tons). The ore produced at the Leninogorsk and Sockolyniy mines of the Kirov Rayon had the highest content of lead and zinc, the lead content being 6.7 percent and the zinc content 11.9 percent. As mining operations have been donducted near Leninogorsk since a long time, the ore vavailable in the upper layers has almost completely been mined. The ore which is at present mined is lead suifide. It is believed in this connection that the so-called "Rechrenanlage" under construction near the lead works is a sulfuric acid plant cooperating with the roasting department.

demment. It is believed eradibelt that 60 to 90 tons of lead are daily produced at Leninogersk. This would correspond to an annual output of about 25,000 tons, while the scheduled 1942 output was fixed at 35,000 tons. These figures do not agree with the daily average output of 1,850 tons of ore. Although it must be taken into consideration that some of the ore required at the Leninogersk lead works is furnished by the Ssyryaneve mine and concentration plant about 100 km southeast of Leninogersk, the Ssekelyniy mine alone, in 1949, according to information available to this effice, furnished 66 percent of the ore required by the Kembinat. The annual cutput of 25,000 tons of lead would require an annual output of 650,000 tons of lead ore, i.e. a daily output of 1,850 tons. Since about 60 percent into lead, the total ore production at Leninogersk should have been at least 1,4 million tons per year or 3,700 tons per day. According to available information, the output of the Sssekelymiy mine and of the ore concentration plant at Leninogersk remained far below the fixed level.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL 25X1

Location of the Lead Kombinat in Leninogorsk

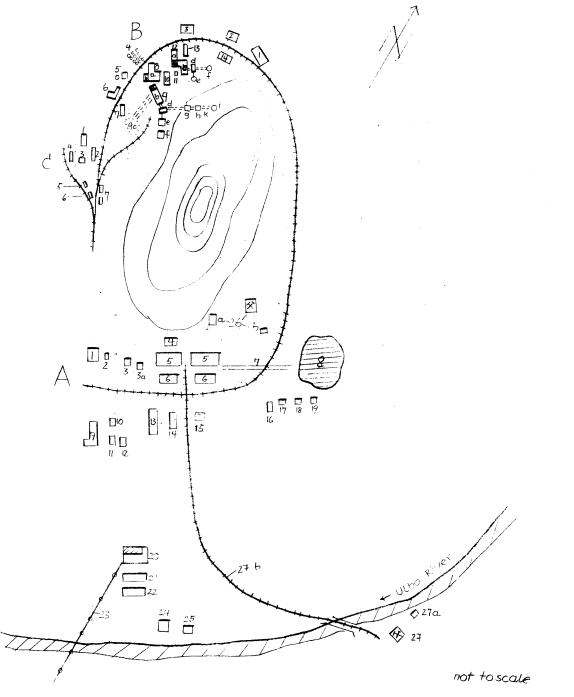


Patent

CONFIDENTIAL,

Annex 2

Layout of the Lead Kombinat.



For legend see next page

父 28

CONFIDENTIAL

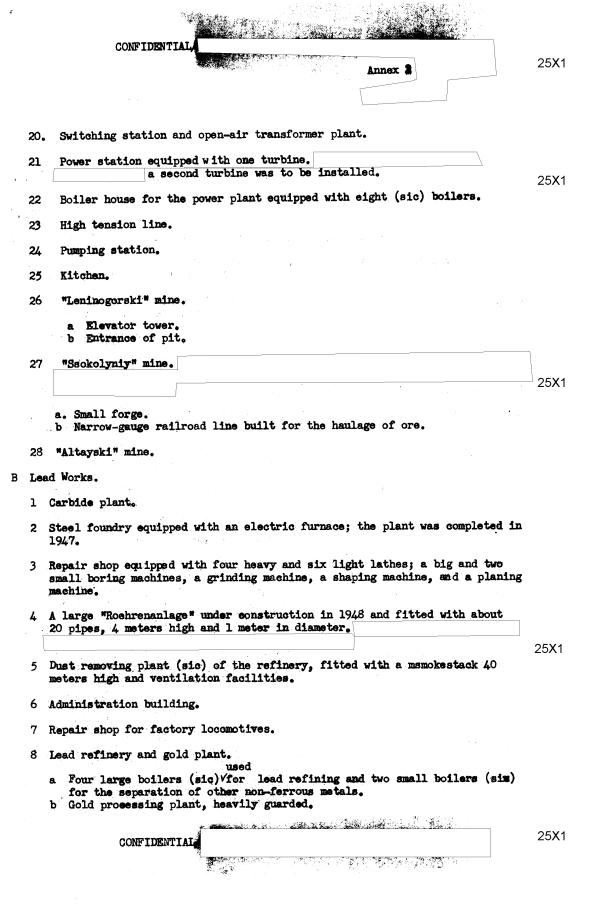


Layout of the Lead Kombinat.

Le	ge	nd	•

A

gen	<u>d:</u>	* :
Mi	ning installations, ore concentration plant, power supply	
1	Iron foundry equipped with several cupular furnaces; replacement parts for factory machines were cast there.	
2	Wood pattern shop, also referred to as core making shop. The pattern shop wa attached to the iron foundry.	3
3	Motor vehicle repair shop.	;
	a small forge.	
4	through 6 Ore concentration plant built in terraces on the slope of the hill	•
4	Crushing plant, allegedly equipped with four ore crushers; also referred to as Factory No 1 by the Soviets.	
5	Two workshops equipped with ore crushers and ore washing facilities; lead and ore concentrates were produced there.	
6	Drying facilities connected to the two buildings of Item No 5 by hoisting facilities the Soviets referred to the buildings of Item No 5 as Factory No 2.	25 X 1
7	Canal leading to the water purification point.	
8	Purification points were available	• _• 25X1
9	Large mechanical plant with lathes, grinding and annealing department, forge a boiler forge, a repair shop for locomotives.	,
10	Kitchen.	
11		25X1
12	Storage depot.	
13	Compressor shep equipped with eight twin compressors.	
14	Plant for the manufacture of sulfuric acid and hydrochleric acid.] .
15	Boiler plant serving the entire Kombinat. The plant was equipped with three boilers.	25X1
16	Kitchen.	
17	Baths.	
18	Administration buildings.	
19	Dressing rooms.	
	the resignation of the resignati	
	CONFIDENTIAL	25X1





a	hee.T	,	ama	1	tery.
7	Loau		DIMO	1	. UGT Ye

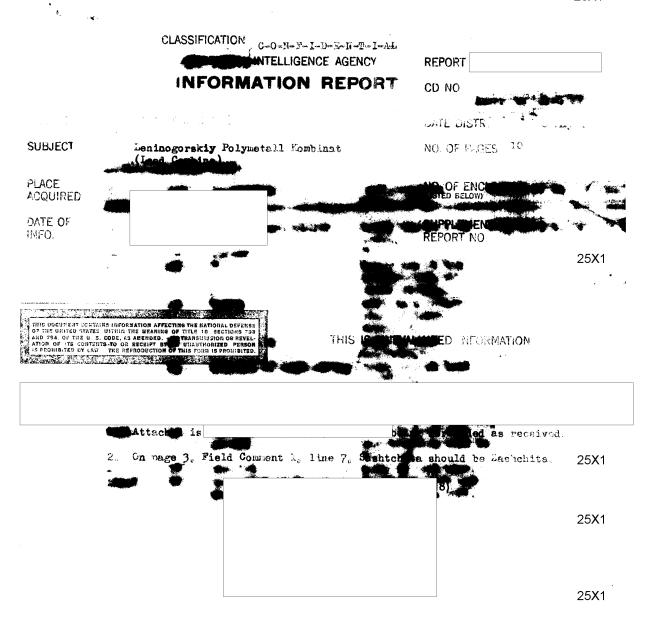
- a Pumping station serving the waterjackets.
- b Furnace shop equipped with five furnacem fitted with heating water jackets; four of the furnaces were of British origina. The furnaces were charged by means of conveyer belts leading to the bunkwers of the roasting plant. The finished lead was taken to the refinery by means of ceiling crabs.
- c Slag dump connected with the furnace shop by an electric narrow-gauge railroad line. Different sorts of slags were stored separately. The slags were shipped by rail for further processing.
- d Dust removal plant.
- Dust removal plant.
- Drying plant.
- Dust removal plant.
- Dust removal plant.
- A plant, construction of which started prior to the war.
- k Transportation facilities.
- Transformer station. 11
- Ore dump and processing of flux stones.
 - a Processing of flux stones.
 - Ore dump.
 - Mixing plant (mixing of ore and flux agents).
 - d Removal of dust.
 - Smokes tack.
 - f. Installation under construction in 1948.

13	Installation under	construction	im 1949,			ore	storage
	facilities.						25 X 1
14	Installation British Factory.	·		referred	to by t	he Soviets a	25X1

- C Construction Bureau
 - l Mechanical department
 - Construction bureau, referred to by the Soviets as Osmo No 4.
 - Forge.
 - Storage depot.
 - Storage depot.
 - Offices.
 - Kitchen and PX shop.

confidenti	Sufficiently and the second state was the second se	25X1





		(LAS	SSIFICATIO	MC	Coonerate Definition and		
STATE	X	NAVY	x	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION	1	
ARMY	X.	AIR	x	FBI			1	7

CLASSIFICATION COMPTO	ENTI-:	
TOPIC Information on a Lead "Ke	ombinat" in Leninogorsk	
EVALUATIONPLACE (OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT		and the section of th
DATE OBTAINED	DATE PARED 8 June 1954	25X1
REFERENCES	A STATE OF THE STA	
PAGES ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)_	2 - sketches on ditto with legends	25 X 1
REW/RKSThis is UNEVALUATED Informati	<u>on</u>	
and the second s		
		25X1

- The lead Kombinat which was designated "Leninogerskiy Polymetall Kombinat (LPK) was located on the northwestern perimeter of Leninogersk, previously Ridder (20°20'N lat./83°38'E long) in East Kazakhstan. The Kombinat and the town of Leninogersk were connected to Ust-Kamenogersk (50°00'N lat/82°38'E long) by a Soviet-gauge railroad line about 100 km long. Many house tracks were available at the Kombinat for electric locomotives.
- 2. Lead and zinc mining in the Lenincgorsk area was started prior to World War I. Between 1835 and 1890, a British engineer with the name of Ridder is said to have received prespecting rights for gold and lead deposits. The gold mined was, allegedly, taken by caravans to Novossibirsk. Until about 1918, the mines were comed by a British company which, however, was forced to give up its rights at the end of World War I. Frior to 1941, the mining industry in Leninogorsk was considerably enlarged. New mines were constructed, an ore dressing plant and lead works as well as a railroad line to Leninogorsk were constructed. Construction work was resumed after 1945 with the help of PWs. A new mine was built, the lead works were enlarged, and a steel foundry was erected.
- 3. The installation of the lead Kombinat covered a hilly area about $4 \times 2 \text{ km}$. The installations fall into four large complexes:
 - a. The ore mining installation with three mines, two of them in operation, one under construction; the ore dressing plant and a power plant.
 - b. The "Savinzoviy Savod" lead works with a resetting department, a foundry, a refining department, gold department, and some auxiliary departments.

c. The construction bureau and repair departments.

d. A saw mill located to the southewest of the Kombinat proper.

The Kombinst had a steam power plant of its own. Another hydroelectric power station was under construction on the Ulba River.

this new power 25X1 station was in operation by early 1949. In 1949, the power supply was still inadequate and frequently broke down alltogether.

4. The lead deposits extended in a length of four or five kilometers to the northeast from the present center of mining activities and had a width of one or two kilometers. Mining operations were conducted in the Leninogorsk, SSokolniy and Altayskiy mines. The Altakyskiy mine was still in process of construction in 1949 and its output was

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIA

DISTRIBUTION

CANTIDENTIAL

		0EV4
		25X1
	comparatively small. the two other mines were nearing exhaustion and were, allegedly, being prepared for demolition in April 1949. The elevator towers of the mine were dismantled and the mine itself was demolished in June 1949. Subsequently a new elevator tower was built at the Ssokolyniy Mire. The miners had access to the ore deposits through level or elightly inclined galleries, from which they reached the first through third level above them and the fourth through ninth level below them by means of	25X1
	ladders. the Ssokolyniy mine had ll levels. Mining activities in the two old mined were conducted on the seventh, eight, and ninth level. At the head end of the gallery, blasting operations were prepared by	25 X 1
	Americar pneumatic hammer drills. that the work quota for one drilling operator was 23 cubic meters per shift. The ore was hauled away in mine lorries which had a capacity of 0.5 to 0.8 tons. One worker had to load 10.5 tons of ore per shift. Mine lorries were pulled by electric locomotives. All	25X1
	the ore mined was high-grade ore. It contained besides lead and zinc also copper, silver, gold, and platinum. After 1948, mention was also	25X1
	the total output of ore in all three mines in 1949 was 1,500 to 2,000 tons of ore during a 24-hour period, put this daily output at 1,800 to 2,100	25 X 1
	tons of ore. According to the daily output mined amounted to 3,000 tons.4	25X1
5.	Ore concentration, agglomerating, smalting and refining plants were available at the Kombinat. In the ore concentration process, lead and zinc concentrates were separated and the zinc concentrates were sent to the zinc foundry in Ust-Kamenogorsk. Only lead was smelted and refined in Leninogorsk. Sopper, silver, gold and platinum were produced by	
	electrolytic processes from byproducts of the smalting and refining plants. On the other hand, slag and slime were sent from the	25 X 1
	Leninogorsk smalting works to Ust-Kamenogorsk. 80 tons of refined lead cast in ingots of 25 kg were produced within a 24-hour period. Occasionally, the peak output of 90 to 95 km was reached per day. reportedly learned that 200 tons of lead were scheduled to	25X1
	be produced daily in 1952.5	25 X 1
6.	Leading personnel at the Kombinat in 1949 included: Reryosa (fnu), director of mines; Menshev (fnu), chief engineer of the Kombinat; and Kopov (fnu), chief manager of the enterprise. The Kombinat employed a total of 12,000 to 15,000 workers, including about 30 percent women. Work was done in three 8-hour shifts; in some departments four 6-hour shifts were worked.	25X1
70	The entire area of the Kombinat inclusive the mines was surrounded by a board fence, two maters high, and guarded by factory police.	
3.	Comment. For location of the lead Kombinat in Leninogorsk, see Annax 1. The sketch was made on the basis of concordent information of all sources and data available to this office. The spur track from the Kombinat to Leninogorsk must have been converted to Soviet-gauge during the war of immediately after the war. It is believed that the railroad line between Leninogorsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk was built during the same period. In 1938, there was only a narrow-gauge line from Sashtchita, west of Ust-Kamenogorsk, to Leninogorsk.	25X1

CONFIDENTIAL/

CONTRECEMENTAL

25X1 Comment, Mining operations in Leninogorsk were started as early as 1889. 25X1 Prior to 1925, only 354,425 tons of sorted ore had been produced there. Between 1914 and 1918, the ore deposits of Leningorsk were exploited by the firm of Urquard, This firm conducted extensive explorations and drilled a total of 22 exploratory bore holes; it also constructed an experimental ore concentration plant. After 1925, the mine at Leninogorsk was enlarged by the Soviets and was scheduled to reach an annual output of 250,000 tons of ore. As early as 1931, ora deposits at Leninogorsk were believed to be fully explored. Gomment. For layout of the lead Kombinat, see Annex 2. The sketch was 25X1 prepared on the basis of concordant information 25X1 Item A-11 of Annex 2 is believed to be a non-ferrous metal factory which serves the large mechanical department of the enterprise. The installation referred to asBritish Factory probably is the experimental ore concentration plant created by the British company between 1914 and 1918. The river shown in Annex 2 is not the Ulba River, but the Filipovka River as mentioned in Annex L. Compant. The lead and sine ore deposits of Leninogorsk are part of the depo-25X1 sits of the Kirov Rayon. On the basis of information available in late 1936, these deposits extended about 9 km to the east from Leninogorsk. The total deposits of grade $L=C_1$ ore available in the Rayon amounted to 28,187,500 tons ($C_2=23,095,000$ tons), the lead content of the ore was 774,300 tons (404,300 tons), the zinc content L_665L_6200 tons ($L_6012,700$ tons), and the copper content 283,900 tons ($L_6012,700$ tons), and the copper content 283,900 tons ($L_6012,700$ tons) tons). The ore produced at the Leuinogorsk and Sackolyniy mines of the Kirov Rayon had the highest content of lead and zinc, the lead content being 6.7 percent and the zinc content 11.9 percent. As mining operations have been conducted near Leninogorsk since a long time, the ere available in the upper layers has almost complately been vised. The ore which is at present mined is lead sulfide. It is believed in this connection that the so-called "Rochrenanlage" under construction near the load works is a subfuric acid plant cooperating with the roasting department. I Courant. It is believed credibel that 60 to 90 tons of lead are daily produced 25X1 at Leninogorak. This would correspond to an annual output of about 25,000 tons, while the scheduled 1962 output was fixed at 35,000 tens. These figures do not agree with the daily average output of 1,850 tons of ore. Although it must be taken into consideration that some of the ore required at the Leninogorsk lead works is furnished by the Sayryanovo mine and concentration plant about 100 km southeast of Leninogorek, the Ssokolyniy mine alone, in 1949, according to information available to this office, furnished 66 percent of the ore required by the Kombinat. The annual output of 25,000 tons of lead would require an annual output of 650,000 tons of load are, i.e. a daily output of 1,850 tons. Since about 60 percent into lead, the total ore production at Leninogorsk should have been at least 1,4 million tons per year or 3,700 tons per day, According to available information, the output of the Secokolyniy mine and of the ore concentration plant at Leninogorsk remained

OF WEIGHNIAN

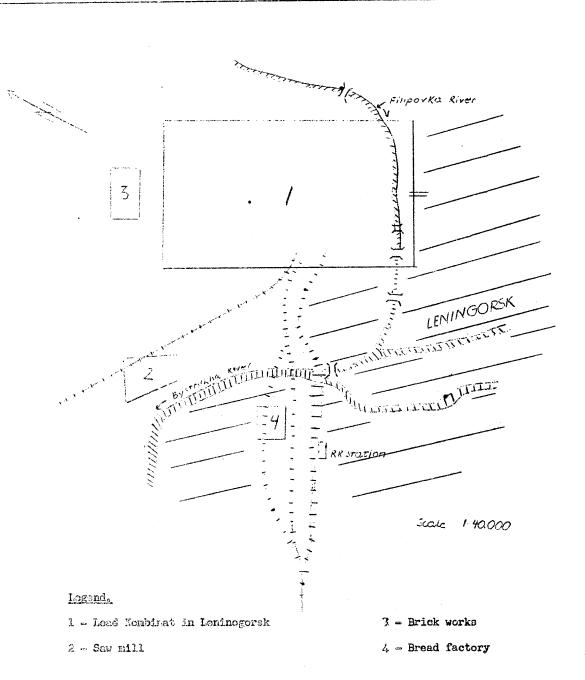
far below the fixed level.

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex 1

25X1

Location of the Lead Kombinat in Leninogorsk



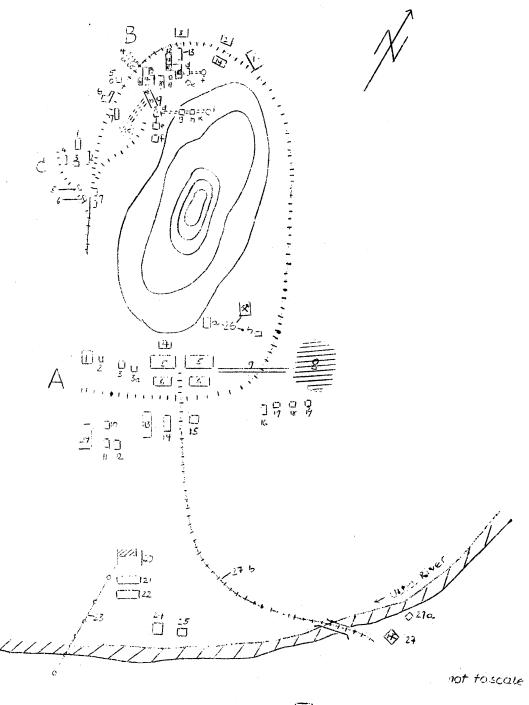
COMPIDENTIAL

COMPTOENTIAL

Annex 2

25X1

Layout of the Lead Kombinat.



For legend see next page

文 22

CONFIDENTIAL

COMFICENTIAL

	4 5 - 1	
	Annex &	
p-1		
		1.

Layout of the Lead Kombinat.

25X1

Legend:

- A Mining installations, ore concentration plant, power supply
 - 1 Iron foundry equipped with several cupular furnaces; replacement parts for factory machines were cast there.
 - 2 Wood pattern shop, also referred to as core making shop. The pattern shop was attached to the iron foundry.
 - 3 Motor vehicle repair shop.
 - a small forge.
 - 4 through 6 Ore concentration plant built in terraces on the slope of the hill.
 - 4 Grushing plant, allegadly equipped with four ore crushers; also referred to as Factory No 1 by the Soviets.
 - 5 Two workshops equipped with ore crushers and ore washing facilities; lead and ore concentrates were produced there.
 - 6 Drying facilities connected to the two buildings of Item No 5 by hoisting facilities. ______ the Soviets referred to the buildings of Item No 5 as Factory No 2.

25X1

- 7 Canal leading to the water purification point.
- 8 Purification point,

25X1

- 9 Large mechanical plant with lather, grinding and annealing department, forge, a boiler forge, a repair shop for locomotives.
- 10 Kitchen

1.1

.

25X1

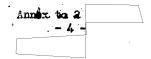
- 1.2 Storage depot.
- 13 Compressor shop equipped with eight twin compressors.
- 14 Plant for the manufacture of subfuric acid and hydrochloric acid.

25X1

- 15 Boiler plant serving the entire Kombinat. The plant was equipped with three boilers.
- 16 Kitcheme
- 17 Baths.
- 18 Administration buildings.
- 19 Dressing rooms.

COMPIDENTIAL.

COMPIDENTIAL



25X1

- ? Losd ameltary.
 - a Fumping station serving the waterjackets.
 - b Furnace shop equipped with five furnaces fitted with heating water jackets; four of the furnaces were of Eritish origin. The furnaces were charged by means of conveyer belts leading to the bunk ers of the reseting plant. The finished lead was taken to the refinery by means of calling crabs.
 - s Slag dwap connected with the furnace shop by an electric narrow-gauge railroad line. Different sorts of slags were stored separately. The slags were shipped by rail for further processing.
 - d Dust removal plant.
 - e Dust removal plant.
 - f Erying plant.
 - g Dust removal plant.
 - h Bust removal plant.
 - i A plant, construction of which started prior to the war.
 - k Transportation facilities.
- 11 Transfermer station.
- 12 Ore dump and processing of flux stones.
 - a Processing of flux shomes.
 - b Ore dump.
 - e Mixing plant (mixing of ore and flux agents).
 - d Parcval of dust.
 - e Spokestack.
 - f Installation under construction in 1948,
- 13 Installation under construction in 1949, ore storage 25X1 facilities,

 14 Installation referred to by the Soviets as 25X1
- C Comptanction Bureau
 - 1 Mechanical department

British Factory.

- 2 Construction bureau, referred to by the Soviets as Osmo No 4.
- 3 Forga.
- 4. Storage depot.
- 5 Storage dapot.
- 6 Officer.
- 7 Kitches and EX shop,

CONTIDENTI



CONFIDENTIAL

	Annex 2	
		25X
20	Switching station and open-air transformer plant.	
21	Power station equipped with one turbine. a second turbine was to be installed.	25 X 1
22	Boiler house for the power plant equipped with eight (sic) boilers.	
2 3	High tension line.	
24	Pumping station.	
25	Kitchen.	
26	"Leninegerski" mine.	
	a Elevator tower.	
	b Entrance of pit.	
27	"Ssokolyniy" mine.	
		25X1

- a Small forge.
- b Marrow-gauge railroad line built for the haulage of ore.
- 28 "Altayski" mine.
- B Lead Works.
 - 1 Carbide plant.
 - 2 Steel foundry equipped with an electric furnace; the plant was completed in 1947.
 - 5 Repair shop equipped with four heavy and six light lathes; a big and two small boring machines, a grinding machine, a shaping machine, and a planing machine.
 - A large "Acchrenanlage" under construction in 1948 and fitted with about 20 paper, 4 meters high and 1 meter in diameter.

25X1

- 5 Fust removing plant (sie) of the refinery, fitted with a smokestack 40 motors high and ventilation facilities.
- 6 Administration building.
- 7 Repair shop for factory locomotives.
- 8 lead refinery and gold plant.
 - used
 - a Four large boilers (sic) Vfor lead refining and two small boilers (sic) for the separation of other non-ferrous metals.
 - b Gold processing plant, heavily guarded.

COMPIDENTIA